

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, scattered showers. Temp., 54-60. Saturday, scattered showers. Temp., 56-61. Sunday, scattered showers. Temp., 56-61. Monday, cloudy. Temp., 56-61. NEW YORK: Friday, variable. Temp., 53-58. SATURDAY WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1978

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Established 1887

From Progress-1 Robot

Salyut-6 Crew Refuels In Orbit for First Time

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The two Soyuz-26 cosmonauts today ignited the jet and rocket engines of their Salyut-6 space laboratory. It was the first time a spacecraft had been refueled in space.

Cosmonauts Yury Romanenko and Georgi Grechko had been preparing for the transfer of the highly volatile fuels for the last 12 days since a robot supply capsule, Progress-1, docked with Salyut.

The Soviet news agency Tass said, "According to telemetric information and reports from the cosmonauts, the Salyut-6 refueling program has been completely carried out."

Lt. Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko had to carry out a thorough inspection of fuel nozzles, tanks and lines before beginning the transfer of the liquid-oxygen-based rocket fuel.

Their effort gives the Salyut-6 space lab a longer lease on life—and if the space station's rockets are used to push it farther out into space it could considerably extend the normal 10-to-24 month orbital life of the lab.

"After preparatory operations, including control of the on-board systems of the station and the transport craft, checking of fueling pipes and automatic facilities, the crew began work in filling the fuel tanks of the station," Tass said.

The agency added that the Salyut-6 systems were all functioning normally and that both cosmonauts were in good shape after the difficult and dangerous refueling operation.

Small jet engines aboard the station keep the Salyut in correct balance and alignment to earth, while the larger rocket engines are used for major corrections of flight path and altitude.

Western experts said that the Russians began preparing for today's refueling operation years ago with a series of experiments on the effects of weightlessness on the flow of liquids.

Number of Records

The experts expect the Russians to try to set a number of records during the Salyut-6 mission.

The Salyut mission has already achieved the first docking of two manned space capsules with a single space lab; the first docking of a robot supply capsule and today's first space refueling operation.

Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko have been in space for 55 days—since their Dec. 10 launch—under tight security for analysis by U.S. and Canadian scientists.

The scientists hope to find out how much of the satellite survived re-entry and whether parts of the reactor might be buried in the ice or sand. The satellite was carrying 110 pounds of potentially lethal enriched uranium to fuel the small reactor.

Western experts believe that they will surpass the Soviet man-made spaceflight record of 63 days and may even try to top the U.S. record of 84 days.

The experts believe that it is the intention of Soviet space scientists to continually man the Salyut lab for at least a year,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

New Piece Of Satellite Is Located

Radiation Is 10 Times That of Other Debris

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—U.S. and Canadian scientists have found a fragment of the fallen nuclear-powered Soviet satellite which is emitting up to 10 times the radiation of other debris, a Canadian defense spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the fragment, measuring 10 inches by 8 inches by half an inch, was recovered yesterday near Fort Providence, a weather station in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The radiation level of the object was 200 roentgens an hour, compared with 10 to 20 roentgens an hour found in other remnants, which experts said posed little hazard to humans.

A lethal dose is about 500 roentgens. All the debris so far tested from the spy satellite, which carried a nuclear-powered motor, has been found in uninhabited regions.

The newly discovered fragment had been recovered off a point about 14 miles from Fort Providence, which is situated beside McLeod Bay, northwest of frozen Great Slave Lake.

Debris Flews South

The 10-day search for debris so far failed to find command traces of the potentially deadly reactor carried by the satellite. Some of the debris recovered earlier was flown from northern Canada to Edmonton yesterday in lead-lined boxes under tight security for analysis by U.S. and Canadian scientists.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

NASA Sees Even Chance to Keep Skylab in Orbit for Future Use

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The space agency said today there is an even chance that astronauts will be able to save the Skylab space station from uncontrolled disintegration in earth's atmosphere late in 1979.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that, contrary to some reports, there is no concern that the 24-ton, 118-foot assembly will return this year.

"The situation with Skylab is that it could come down in late 1979 or 1980 or thereafter," said Robert Adler, an engineer specializing in plants for the shuttle-Skylab mission.

Skylab, abandoned in 1974 after separately supporting three three-man crews in space for a total of 24 weeks, is in orbit 250 miles high.

Scientists expect increased solar radiation activity in the coming year or two to accelerate Skylab's descent. NASA has been planning for more than a year to try to send Skylab into a higher orbit. The plan now is to send two astronauts up on the space shuttle's third test flight in October, 1979.

The astronauts would guide a radio-controlled rocket unit to a docking with Skylab to push it into a higher orbit where it would stay for years. If it is too low to do that, the ship would be maneuvered to re-enter the earth this atmosphere over a broad ocean area.

"We have a 50-50 chance of getting up in time to do the docking," said William O'Donnell, senior NASA public affairs officer.

The space agency also is considering an attempt to try to activate small control rockets aboard Skylab to put the craft into a slow tumble, reducing the atmospheric drag.

On the assumption that Skylab's orbit can be raised, two aerospace companies are looking at ways it could be put to use as an orbiting platform supplied by shuttle flights.

Answers Critics in Speech

Carter, on TV, Says Canal Pacts Aid Security

By Jerome Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—

President Carter appealed directly to the U.S. people last night to support the ratification of the proposed Panama Canal treaties, which he described as important in the "highest national interest" of the United States.

Addressing a national television audience from a chair beside a fire in the White House library,

Mr. Carter offered a pointed rejoinder of the main objections raised by critics of the treaties.

Recalling that Theodore Roosevelt was president when the United States built the canal, Mr. Carter said that if Roosevelt were alive today he would endorse the treaties "because he could see the decision as one by which we

are demonstrating the kind of great power we wish to be."

The signing of the draft treaties in September, Mr. Carter said, resulted in "a new sense of mutual trust and respect for America" among Latin American countries.

Disappointment Seen

"If the treaties should be rejected, this would be lost, and disappointment and despair among our good neighbors and traditional friends would be severe," he said.

Recalling that Theodore Roosevelt was president when the United States built the canal, Mr. Carter said that if Roosevelt were alive today he would endorse the treaties "because he could see the decision as one by which we

are demonstrating the kind of great power we wish to be."

The President, in a 22-minute address, recounted the history of the building of the canal and the 14 years of negotiation, under two Democratic presidents and two Republican presidents, that led to the treaties.

Throughout the negotiations,

Mr. Carter said, the United States was determined that "our national security interests would be protected, that the canal would always be open, neutral and available to ships of all nations; that in time of need or emergency our ships would have the right to... priority passage through the canal, and that our military forces would have the permanent right to defend the

19,000-ton oil rig Orion, valued at \$10 million (\$19 million), was under tow when high winds and heavy seas parted the line to the German tug Zeefeld. The rig, resting on a 7,500-ton pontoon, was being towed from Rotterdam to Brazil.

The line snapped 21 nautical miles northwest of Guernsey.

The swaying rig, without independent power and with the full crew aboard, ran out of control across Channel shipping lanes at six knots and more. Naval helicopters flew within

50 yards of the grounded rig to winch 24 crew members to safety yesterday, and two more men scrambled ashore by land line at dawn. The weather worsened again and the helicopters were recalled to pluck the last four crewmen to safety.

The announcement was made in a letter she wrote to the Chief Election Commission asking for recognition of her party so it could be allotted an election symbol.

A party spokesman said that Mrs. Gandhi had told the commission her party symbol is "Congress-1." Party General Secretary Buta Singh told newsmen, "the I stands for India."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Associated Press

If Left Wins Election**French Debate Presidential Crisis**

PARIS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The risk of a constitutional crisis if the left wins next month's French general election has become a major campaign issue.

The potential conflict between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and a leftist majority in the National Assembly was stressed last week by the President.

In a campaign speech, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing warned that Communist and Socialist plans for running the country would wreck the economy and bring France

into disrepute. He added that he would remain in office if the left wins, but could not block its plans.

The President would then—for the first time in the 20-year history of the Fifth Republic—have to cope with a hostile majority in the National Assembly and a potentially awkward situation.

Leftist Victory

In a few weeks, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing may be presiding over a Cabinet dedicated to implementing the very government program that he has derided, since

all opinion polls have for months pointed to leftist victory at the polls.

The President would then—for the first time in the 20-year history of the Fifth Republic—have to cope with a hostile majority in the National Assembly and a hostile Prime Minister.

Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac says that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "would be a prisoner in his own castle" until his term expired in 1981.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre raised the issue of a constitutional crisis during the national debate that followed the President's speech for the election, delivered in a Burgundy village.

Seizing on remarks by Socialist leader François Mitterrand about the inevitability of conflict between a president and a hostile parliament, Mr. Barre accused Mr. Mitterrand of seeking to change the constitutional organization of the Fifth Republic.

Barre Charge

Mr. Barre charged that the Socialists believed they would have to remove the President to force through the left's reform program of nationalization, redistribution of wealth and social improvements.

"They cannot put through their program without aiming at the summit. Therefore, that is what Mr. Mitterrand is doing," Mr. Barre said.

The inference was that the Socialists and Communists would make the President's position untenable, forcing him either to dissolve the National Assembly and call a new election or to resign.

Mr. Mitterrand immediately rejected the Prime Minister's charges as "contrived and dishonest."

It is a classic rightist tactic at election time to try to scare the voters," the Socialist leader said.

Hostile Parliament

However, even allowing for distortions due to the heightened emotions of an election campaign, the issue of the President's role when faced with a hostile parliament may become a problem.

The inference was that the Socialists and Communists would make the President's position untenable, forcing him either to dissolve the National Assembly and call a new election or to resign.

Gen. Pinochet's letter to President Jorge Videla apparently referred to recent Argentine Navy maneuvers in the south Atlantic and combat exercises in southwest Patagonia near the Chilean border. An Argentine marine contingent also reportedly has been moved to the navy base at Ushuaia, South America's southernmost city.

Ushuaia, in the Argentine portion of Tierra del Fuego, lies on the northern coast of the Beagle Canal. An international arbitration panel ruled last May that the canal, which passes from the Atlantic to the Pacific between Tierra del Fuego and Cape Horn and flows to the north of three small disputed islands belongs to Chile under an 1881 treaty between the two countries.

At the same time, he promised that he would remain in office to protect the Constitution.

In the speech which provoked Mr. Barre's ire, Mr. Mitterrand urged voters not to let the left support merely to avoid causing difficulties between the President and National Assembly.

Mr. Mitterrand said that Frenchmen had to realize that France's constitutional organization rendered this situation inevitable one day if French democracy were to survive.

Doubt Is Voiced

In The Hague, a Health Ministry spokesman said that the discovery of contaminated non-Israeli fruit now made it "doubtful" that Palestinian terrorists were behind the sabotage.

Israeli investigators in Belgium visited a company that is the exclusive importer of Jaffa oranges for the Liege area. The visit followed Belgian reports that the company last week supplied 13 tons of Israeli oranges—some containing mercury contamination—to a supermarket in the south of the Netherlands, where five children were subsequently hospitalized for stomach pumping after eating some of the fruit.

Belgian sources said the company brought in the oranges via Antwerp.

While the five Dutch children, who have recovered, are the only known victims to date, health officials in several parts of Europe intensified checks.

Denial Issued

In Algiers, Zuhair Mohsen, chief spokesman of the PLO, said today that the PLO had nothing to do with the mercury poisoning.

"Such practices are not in the tradition of the Palestine revolution," Mr. Mohsen said.

Israeli officials in Tel Aviv said that only four to six pounds of oranges were tampered with and expressed hope that the contamination scare was subsiding.

"The question is how long public will be affected," Foreign Ministry spokesman Beni Aviv said. He said, "You may be sure that security measures will be taken" to protect Israel's agricultural exports. He would not elaborate.

Israel exported \$185 million worth of oranges last year.

The measure, approved 160 to 113, was a victory for Spain's feminist groups, which have sought a repeal of adultery laws, calling them archaic and discriminatory.

Under the old law, women found guilty of adultery faced prison terms of between six months and six years. Adultery convictions for men were rare.

The bill will go to the Senate, where approval is considered certain.

Spain Moves To Repeal Adultery Law**THIS SATURDAY****ISMAIL FAHMI**

Ex-Deputy Prime Minister,
Minister of Foreign Affairs [Egypt]

writes for
JÖTTWILL

AL MOSTAKBAL
The International Arab News magazine,
based in Paris.



Associated Press

Ethiopia Said to Start Ogaden Push

MOGADISHU, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Ethiopia has launched concerted air attacks against Somali forces, signaling a counteroffensive in the Ogaden Desert war, Western diplomatic sources said.

They said that Ethiopia was flying Soviet-built MiG-21 and MiG-23 and U.S.-made F-5 jets.

Western and Arab ambassadors were told that Somalia government expected heavy bombing attacks against towns in northern Somalia, the sources said. They said that the envoys were informed by Somalis that some of the Ethiopian planes were being flown by Cubans.

The sources added that Ethiopia, which had received many new aircraft from the Soviet Union in the last few months, had complete superiority in the air.

Strikes Near Harer

The sources said that the attacks began Tuesday night or yesterday morning. Ethiopian planes were hitting Somali positions near the main front east of the mountain city of Harer and south into the middle of the Ogaden Desert.

Ethiopian troops advanced out of Harer, their military headquarters in the region, and pushed five kilometers along the road to the east of the walled city, the sources said. This appeared to be the main thrust of the Ethiopian offensive.

The sources said that Somalia warned the envoys today that Ethiopian aircraft were expected to attack the city of Hargeisa, capital of Somalia's northern region, and the Indian Ocean port of Berbera within 10 days. Berbera was Soviet naval base until Somalia expelled all Soviet and Cuban military personnel.

Heavy Bombing

The sources said that Ethiopian planes hammered Somali positions in the rugged Danta Valley and hilly areas between Harer and Jijiga, a town which is in Somali hands. They also bombed Balile Gap, a town on the road be-

tween Harer and Jijiga captured by Somali forces on Jan. 22.

The line of attack followed the main road leading from Harer across the Somali border at Tug Wajira and on to Hargeisa, the sources added.

The Ethiopian offensive had been expected for some time following a massive airlift of Soviet arms to help the Marxist regime of Col. Mengistu Haile Mariamoust Somali-backed forces.

Ethiopia claims that Somalia has regular army troops fighting in the Ogaden, but that has been denied by the Somali government.

Moscow Discussion

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Premier Alexei Kosygin today discussed the situation on the Horn of Africa with Southern Yemen Premier Ali Nasser Mohamed Taei said.

Owen Expects No Early End To Rhodesian Guerrilla War

(Continued from Page 1) Conference participants include Mr. Smith and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Bishop Muzorewa has rejected a plan to have blacks vote for blacks, and whites for whites, during majority rule as part of a deal under which 28 seats in a Parliament of 100 would be held by whites.

The other participants agree to the plan.

Bishop Muzorewa proposed a common voters' roll, which Mr. Smith has rejected because it would enable black voters to influence which whites would be m

Parliament.

Bishop Muzorewa has said he would agree to separate voters' rolls if white parliamentary representation were limited to one-fifth.

The Sthole delegation paper, submitted to provide a possible resolution of the impasse, suggests that to get into Parliament white candidates would need more than 51 percent of the white vote. There would still be 28 white seats, as agreed by most of the conference participants.

No Directly

Conference sources said the new suggestion does not address itself directly to Bishop Muzorewa's objections but serves to keep the talks going.

Today's meeting lasted an hour. Then the conference adjourned until Tuesday to give the delegates time to consider the new suggestion.

Bishop Muzorewa has been accused by his negotiating partners of having reneged on an agreement on the parliamentary representation issue. He has denied the charge.

8 Killed by Mine

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 2 (AP).—Eight Zambian security officers were killed and two were in-

Dining-Car Dirt Highly Priced By U.K. Court

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—A court imposed a £1,000 (\$3,800) fine today on British Rail's catering company for having dirty restaurant cars.

"This is a matter of great concern to the public and we take a very serious view of it," said Tom Armstrong, chairman of the Magistrates Court in Carlisle, England.

He said that Mr. Armstrong was imposing the maximum £100 (\$190) fine on each of 20 charges because of the seriousness of the offense.

Richard Clues, the prosecutor, said that three restaurant cars—operated by British Transport Hotels, a British Rail subsidiary—examined at Carlisle's station last autumn generally were not clean. In particular, floors were greasy and dirty, as were shelves, ovens, pans and a table, he said.

Aide's Fate Unclear After Bonn Session

BONN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met today with leaders of parliament to discuss a bugging scandal, but the session produced no word on whether Defense Secretary Georg Leber would remain in his post.

Mr. Leber, 57, offered his resignation yesterday after criticism of electronic eavesdropping by military intelligence agents and his handling of a spy scandal in the Defense Ministry.

Government spokesman Klaus Boebling said that Mr. Schmidt asked Mr. Leber to reconsider his decision.

The government press office announced late today that Mr. Leber's decision would be made public after the meeting.

Details Not Disclosed

Mr. Schmidt met today with leaders of all parties in the Bundestag. West Germany's parliament, to discuss alleged military eavesdropping. Details of the meeting were not disclosed.

Mentioned in the speculate about Mr. Leber's possible successor were State Secretary Arndt von Buslow, Finance Minister Hans Apel and Justice Minister Hans Vogel.

Mr. Leber's troubles began December when it was disclosed that an East German spy was operating in his ministry. He passed as many as 1,000 secret documents to the Soviet bloc.

The defense chief said that he was unaware of the full scope of the spying until he read a newspaper report.

Thousands Hit By Russian Flu In East Europe

BELGRADE, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Russian flu has reached Eastern Europe, causing thousands of beatings and fevers.

Hungary appears hardest hit, with about 300,000 cases and at least four deaths. Romania has reported 55,000 cases and Yugoslavia about 40,000.

The epidemic has not yet reached its peak, which we expect around the middle of the month," a researcher at the Hungarian Institute for Epidemics said in Budapest.

Hospitals in Hungary and Romania have been closed to visitors to keep the virus from spreading.

500,000 Japan Cases

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—A flu epidemic in Japan has infected more than 500,000 persons, the Health Ministry said today.

Irish Cabinet Sets \$821-Million Budget

DUBLIN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Ireland's government has announced a \$821-million (\$1.4-billion) budget, including tax cuts in return for wage restraint. The budget must be approved by Parliament.

Finance Minister George Colley said yesterday that if pay rates are kept to 5 per cent, tax relief will bring the increase in state-home pay to about 11 per cent for an industrial worker with a family of four.

Pope Names Leaders Of Latin Conference

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Pope Paul today appointed three chairmen and a secretary-general for the Latin American Roman Catholic bishops conference at Puebla, Mexico, on Oct. 12-22.

The three chairmen named were Sebastiano Cardinal Baggio, chairman of the Pontifical Commission for Latin America; Alfonso Cardinal Lorscheider, archbishop of Fortaleza, and Msgr. Ernesto Corripio Ahumada, archbishop of Ciudad de Mexico.

Msgr. Alfonso Lopez Trujillo, auxiliary bishop of Bogota, was named secretary-general of the conference.



Associated Press
PURER MOUNTAIN AIR.—A Swiss mountain soldier leads his horse through a rugged, rocky terrain. The soldier is breathing pure mountain air, but the horse gets it purer thanks to a gas mask planned for any emergency.



WINTER WARFARE—U.S. Army infantrymen snowshoe across a snowy field during winter maneuvers held at Fort Drum, in upstate New York. The war games are usually held in Alaska, but this year New York is snowier.

Associated Press

To Keep Up With Russia

Brown Urges U.S. Arms Budgets Rise \$56 Billion in 5 Years

Dining Cart
Highly Pri-
By U.K.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today that U.S. military budgets must increase by nearly \$56 billion over the next five years to keep the United States from falling behind the Soviet Union.

The main objective "must be maintenance of an overall military balance with the Soviet Union, no less favorable than one that now exists," Mr. Brown said in a 375-page annual defense report.

There is now "a standoff or balance" in the strategic nuclear weapons balance between United States and Russia, Mr. Brown said. "This administration is determined to continue current state of affairs."

Verifiable Controls
While preferring that the nuclear stalemate be maintained through "equitable and verifiable" arms control agreements, Pentagon chief said, "We will maintain it by whatever means and resources are needed."

At the same time, Mr. Brown pressed "serious concern" about what he said is "an increasingly ominous conventional balance" between Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military forces and those of the North Atlantic alliance in Europe.

Mr. Brown's annual report concluded with his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee in support of President Carter's record defense

budget for next year. Mr. Brown, asking \$126 billion in spending authority, is weighing toward strengthening conventional Army, Air Force and Navy units assigned to help defend Western Europe.

Mr. Brown told Congress that the Pentagon is planning for sustained growth to a budget of \$172.7 billion in fiscal 1983 compared with this year's \$116.8 billion voted by Congress.

In assessing the Soviet strategic threat, Mr. Brown said that there has been a substantial and continuing Soviet buildup in missile power, but he disclosed no dramatic new developments.

However, he cited three significant Soviet advances:

- Flight testing of one or two of an advanced family of four intercontinental ballistic missiles "could begin at any time with the others following by the late 1980s." The United States knows little about these missiles.

- We now expect to see the first prototype of a new modern heavy bomber in the near future."

- The Russians have apparently started re-equipping their oldest Yankee-class missile-firing submarines with a new solid fuel weapon, the SSBNX-17, with greater accuracy and range.

- The Russians are improving their operational satellite interceptor system and "are also engaged in other programs" related to the anti-satellite.

The United States is countering with a number of major weapons programs, chiefly research and development work on a new generation missile—a potentially moveable intercontinental ballistic missile which is being held back on full development until tests answer some key technical and cost questions.

Defense Strengthened
MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union's civil defense chief said today that the country was being forced to strengthen its measures to protect the population against attack and rejected Western claims that this was upsetting the strategic balance.

In an interview with Tass, Gen. Alexander Alutin said that Soviet civil defense stemmed from "aggressive aspirations on the part of imperialist forces at work in the West," especially the United States.

"Until the arms race and preparations for a new world war are halted, we will be forced to strengthen our civil defense and nothing, no frantic shrinking from the ideologists of imperialism, no inventions of bourgeois propagandists, will deflect us," he said.

The general said that what he called slander and misinformation from the West alleged that a strengthened Soviet civil defense capacity was effectively a weapon because it rendered the country less vulnerable to attack.

"We unambiguously declare: The civil defense of the USSR, by virtue of its function, has not threatened and will not threaten

anyone. It represents no danger for Western countries and, moreover, it does not disturb and cannot disturb the Soviet-American balance of power," Gen. Alutin said.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The U.S. envoy to China said yesterday that he is positive the United States will seek full diplomatic recognition of China, and indicated that he agreed with a suggestion that the United States withdraw recognition from Taiwan.

Ambassador Leonard Woodcock said the lack of normal relations with China is "founded on an obvious absurdity" and could prove disastrous if war erupts in Asia.

Mr. Woodcock did not specifically say that the United States should drop recognition of Taiwan, the stumbling block toward normal relations with China. But he said that he was "delighted" at the recommendation of Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., that this be done.

Mr. Woodcock was referring to the recognition of the Taiwan government, rather than Peking, as representing China, when he said that U.S. policy was rocked in an absurdity.

Mr. Woodcock said, "The greatest threat of another world war is in the northeast Pacific, probably on the Korean peninsula," and the danger cannot be abated "until we take the step to a full and normal relationship between the world's most

Lack of Ties Called Absurd

Envoy Expects Full Chinese-U.S. Relations

populous power and the world's mightiest power."

It was not immediately clear to what extent Mr. Woodcock was reflecting the view of the Carter administration, which had decided to accept Peking's terms for full diplomatic ties—namely severing relations with the Taiwan regime, which still claims to represent all the Chinese.

The President has said only that the United States would continue to move toward normal relations with Peking, but he has not suggested that this would be done by cutting ties to Taiwan.

Mr. Woodcock said Washington's continued recognition of Taiwan as representing the

government might act on his recommendation.

In July, a spokesman for the President denied that the Carter administration had decided to accept Peking's terms for full diplomatic ties—namely severing relations with the Taiwan regime, which still claims to represent all the Chinese.

The President has said only that the United States would continue to move toward normal relations with Peking, but he has not suggested that this would be done by cutting ties to Taiwan.

Mr. Woodcock said Washington's continued recognition of Taiwan as representing the

Liberal Party Leader Quits Post in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—Liberal party leader Per Ahlmark has announced that he is resigning as party leader, deputy premier and labor minister for personal reasons.

The 38-year-old former journalist, Sweden's youngest party leader, said, "A tragic event in my immediate vicinity a year ago has radically changed my view of life."

He declined to elaborate, but informed observers said that a close friend of Mr. Ahlmark's died of cancer last year.

Chinese means that the United States "is still involved in a civil war which ended for all practical purposes in 1949."

He added that, while President Richard Nixon "opened the door" to China six years ago, "77 other nations have walked through that door, including virtually all our allies" to full relations, while "we're still holding that door."

U.S. Gas-Rationing Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—A gasoline-rationing plan for use in a national emergency will be published by the Carter administration about March 10. Energy Department sources said.



Leonard Woodcock

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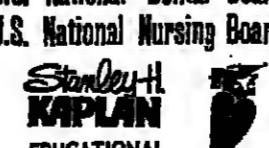
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In Talks

Eastland

Secret Patronage Pact Made by Carter, Not Bell, Aide Says

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI) — A spokesman for Attorney General Griffin Bell insisted yesterday that it was President Carter who agreed to shelf his campaign promises about appointing U.S. attorneys strictly on the basis of merit.

According to chief Justice Department spokesman Marvin Wall, Mr. Bell was little more than a witness to the controversial secret understanding with Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"Bell just sat in. It was actually a meeting between President-elect Carter and Eastland on Dec. 13, 1976, at the governor's mansion in Atlanta," Mr. Wall said.

The new account from the Justice Department comes amid the controversy over the Carter administration's dismissal of U.S. Attorney David Marston of Phila-

delphia last month during a series of investigations of political corruption in Pennsylvania involving Democratic officeholders.

'Routine Matter'

The ouster, which President Carter defended this week as "a routine matter," prompted thousands of complaints from Philadelphians and even some suggestions that Mr. Bell should be impeached in light of his testimony at confirmation hearings last year before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Under questioning on Jan. 11 of last year, Mr. Bell had promised to give the "most careful consideration" to retention of incumbent U.S. attorneys on the basis of merit. He did not reveal the secret agreement with Sen. Eastland to abide by the traditional system of patronage appointments.

Mr. Wall said that he was reacting to a story in Tuesday's editions of The Washington Post

which mentioned impeachment and which described the arrangement on patronage as an agreement between Sen. Eastland and Mr. Bell.

'Oral Exchange'

The agreement was described by Associate Attorney General Michael Egan in a letter last Dec. 20 to Rep. Robert Drinan of the House Judiciary Committee as "an oral exchange between Judge Bell and Sen. Eastland which took place in Atlanta in late December of 1976 or early January of 1977."

Mr. Wall, however, insisted that this was inaccurate. He said

that he spoke with Mr. Bell to confirm that it was President-elect Carter who had made the concession to Sen. Eastland.

Sen. Eastland had a different recollection. "Judge Bell and me discussed it," he said about retaining the patronage system. Sen. Eastland said that he thought the two of them talked about it while riding in a car to see President-elect Carter who was holding meetings at the Georgia governor's mansion that day as part of the cabinet selection process.

Eastland Version

"I just gave him [Bell] my ideas on it," Sen. Eastland said. At the meeting with Mr. Carter, however, Sen. Eastland said, "If we discussed it with the President, I don't remember it."

Told of Sen. Eastland's account, Mr. Wall said that Mr. Bell had not yet been asked by Mr. Carter to serve as Attorney General at that point and had no authority to make any commitment.

Mr. Wall said that the purpose of the get-together was "to discuss merit selection of federal judges and U.S. attorneys." According to the Justice Department spokesman, Sen. Eastland told Mr. Bell and Mr. Carter that "we couldn't change the method of choosing U.S. attorneys right then."

They also were carrying more than \$6,000 in cash and \$24,000 in checks when they were arrested by police at the Air France departure gate on Tuesday night, police said.

The men were ordered held in New York on \$100,000 bail each. They were identified as Ahmed Abdal Ali, 26, and Amine Hanter, 23.



Griffin Bell

UPI

Senate Votes to Rescind B-1 Bomber Funds

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — The Senate yesterday refused to go along with a House effort to keep alive the controversial B-1 bomber program, which President Carter has ordered terminated.

By a vote of 58 to 37, the Senate adopted an amendment that would rescind \$463 million appropriated in 1976 for the production of two additional B-1s for testing purposes. Three have been completed and a fourth is under construction.

The Senate also called for the appointment of a new Senate-House conference committee to resolve the B-1 dispute. An earlier conference committee agreed in November to delete the B-1 money.

House Support

But the House, which has consistently shown more support than the Senate for the bomber, voted 191 to 181 on Dec. 6 to reject the conference committee's decision.

The next step is up to the House. Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., would not predict the outcome.

"I think it will be close," Rep. O'Neill said.

Swiss Aid Fusion Project

BERN, Feb. 2 (AP) — Switzerland is cooperating with the European community in a project for developing thermonuclear fusion, Frank Blankart, the chief of the federal government's Office for Economic Integration, announced.

Because of the impasse over the B-1 concept, said that to spend an additional \$463 million for two more aircraft would be a waste of money.

"An important point to remember on this funding matter is that an additional \$220 million would be needed to complete testing of these fifth and sixth aircraft if they are manufactured," Sen. Stennis said. "These funds are not now included in any approved budget or the budget request."

(Los Angeles Times)

U.S.A. Plant Cuts Use of Electricity

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Feb. 2 (AP) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has ordered a 60-percent cutback in the use of electricity at the government's uranium-enriching plants to reduce the drain on coal stockpiles depleted by a miners' strike and severe winter weather.

The cutback, effective at midnight Tuesday night, should save \$20,000 to \$30,000 tons of coal a week for utilities in the East, South and Midwest. The order was made in response to pleas last week from the Tennessee Valley Authority and private utilities.

The Department of Energy operates enrichment plants at Oak Ridge, Paducah, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio, to supply nuclear fuel used by the United States and several other nations.

2 Yemenis Held By U.S. for Guns

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP) — Two Yemeni Arab aliens who said that they were California farm workers were held yesterday after eight insurgents were found in their luggage at Kennedy Airport on Tuesday night as they were about to fly to Paris.

They also were carrying more than \$6,000 in cash and \$24,000 in checks when they were arrested by police at the Air France departure gate on Tuesday night, police said.

The men were ordered held in New York on \$100,000 bail each. They were identified as Ahmed Abdal Ali, 26, and Amine Hanter, 23.

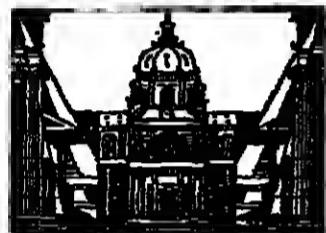
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For

Page 6—Friday, February 3, 1978 *

The People and the Canal

President Carter has made progress with his Panama Canal treaties in the Senate (although the contest over them is too close to call) but the U.S. public, although less adamant in its adverse stand than a year ago, is still reluctant to surrender present title to the Big Ditch. So Mr. Carter talked to the people directly, in a fireside chat.

The Panama Canal has become the source of a good deal of emotion, in the United States and in Panama. The U.S. people take pride in the construction and use of this international waterway that was once so enormously important to U.S. communications. Panamanians take shame from the slice of Yankee-dominated land and water that divides their country.

When the Panama Canal was built, the former was the most decisive emotion—an expression of a kind of international eminent domain that applied to canals, straits, railway lines and insular coaling stations. These were all vital to international communications and were seized, built and ruled by the larger powers. Britain, for example, not only bought control of the Suez Canal but took control of Egypt, and defended both in two world wars.

But times have changed. Communications not only sail the seas but bounce off space satellites and fly around the world. The Suez Canal was long closed down without seriously affecting the trade and travel of the world—and when Nasser seized it, and Britain and France tried to regain it, the world—including the United States—rebuffed them. Those living in any given area cannot be so easily trod upon as at the turn of the century—even if they pose potential problems for global trade or communications.

So the Panama treaties, recognizing Panamanian rights while offering protection for international and U.S. interests, should be put into effect. Mr. Carter made a strong argument for them, and the people, represented by the Senate, should respond. The emotions are still strong, the means of coping with them and with the practical problems involved are not easy. But as white Rhodesians reluctantly acknowledge and white South Africans still resist, the last three-quarters of a century saw major revolutions in human history. The past is not dead—but the transition to the present and the future must be made.

Settlements or Settlement?

No sooner had Menachem Begin promised Jimmy Carter personally last July that Israel would restrict new settlements on occupied territories than the Israeli government legalized three existing but previously unauthorized settlements in the West Bank. Only three weeks later three new civilian settlements were established. Responding to U.S. insistence that such settlements were illegal and an obstacle to peace, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in September assured Jimmy Carter that there would be no more settlements except within existing military camps; civilian settlements, it was agreed, were more provocative, for seeming more permanent.

Then it turned out that the Dayan pledge was good only for a year, or so some U.S. officials understood. "A" year soon became "the" year 1977. On Jan. 3, some weeks after Anwar Sadat's Jerusalem initiative transformed the diplomatic landscape, the government authorized three more West Bank civilian settlements—albeit inside military perimeters—in a part of the West Bank heavily populated by Arabs. Just the other day U.S. officials detected signs of yet another new settlement. Mr. Carter said he's been assured it was only an archaeological dig, but the people living there say they intend to stay.

What is going on? Many Israelis, even some within the government coalition, are shocked to find Mr. Begin pursuing a policy so provocative and devious. A policy of sneaking new settlements in between the lines of assurances to the United States is offensive to the United States, and to Jimmy Carter personally. This is also a matter of

no small importance in maintaining the mutual U.S.-Israeli confidence that is vital, or so we have always thought, in Israeli political calculations. Moreover, Israel cannot dream of persuading already skeptical Arabs that it is serious about peace if, at an immensely fragile moment, it acts in the old spirit of defying Arab nationalism by "creating facts"—asserting Israeli control in gray areas by establishing new settlements. True, Mr. Begin is acting in a way consistent with his own peace proposal, which calls for continued Israeli settlement in West Bank accorded "self-rule." But this utterly ignores that the Arabs have not accepted the Israeli proposal. Indeed, negotiations on it have not even begun.

There is bound to be an uproar, in Washington and in Cairo, over the emerging shape of Israel's settlements policy. But the main place where there needs to be an uproar is Jerusalem. The Israelis, as we see it, are still in the process of forming a national consensus on how to treat the new opportunity provided by Mr. Sadat. Some, including some in the government, evidently feel that they can reap the benefits of peace without materially sacrificing the comforts they have drawn from possession of Arab land for the last 11 years. This seems to be the spirit in which policy on settlements has been made. We have no wish to prejudice the outcome of whatever Arab-Israeli negotiations may yet take place. But we are increasingly doubtful that Israelis can have the settlements, and a settlement too. They must choose.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. and Soviet Satellites

The fiery plunge to earth of a Soviet military satellite, carrying a nuclear reactor, has now ignited a debate over what, if anything, should be done to prevent a recurrence. U.S. space officials tend to minimize the dangers of orbiting reactors. Military planners cite the incident as proof that the Russians are leading in the military uses of space and urge a catch-up effort that could send still more reactors skyward. Environmentalists, meanwhile, demand international safeguards. And President Carter proposes a ban on nuclear material in earth-orbit, at least until there is better protection against accidental contamination of the environment.

Assessing the risks and benefits of using nuclear power in space is difficult; scant information is available. Both superpowers consider nuclear devices the best power source for certain missions. The U.S. space program has launched one experimental reactor and many less powerful nuclear energy sources. The U.S. program does not require devices for its existing orbital missions. But they are considered essential for deep space missions where solar energy is too weak to be practical, and reactors have been proposed as the best power source for large satellites of the future. The Russians have reportedly put 16 reactors in orbit. They apparently depend on reactors to power radar systems that track U.S. ships at sea, and thus may be reluctant to accept a ban on them.

The risks imposed by nuclear systems in space are difficult to estimate. Both superpowers boost their satellites into high orbits where the nuclear materials will have centuries to decay. But they guard against malfunctions differently. The U.S. program packages its radioactive power sources in cases designed to survive a plunge through

the atmosphere. The system has worked thus far but there is always some risk of rupture. The Soviet program counts on the satellite burning up and disintegrating high in the atmosphere, where its radioactive cargo could presumably disperse harmlessly. But the accident in Canada reveals that some dangerous material can reach ground. It would be difficult and expensive to package a whole reactor to survive a fall to earth—but not impossible. Any nation that can return its cosmonauts safely to ground can surely bring back a reactor.

The worst accident would involve a nuclear satellite disintegrating low in the atmosphere and showering radioactive materials and gases over a heavily populated area. That might kill hundreds, or even thousands of people. But it is an unlikely event. Most critics of nuclear power consider a falling reactor to be one of the lesser hazards of the nuclear age. Still, an element of risk does remain.

Carter has proposed that reactors be used only for deep space missions where solar energy is inadequate and that they be banned from earth orbit unless "surefire" methods are found to prevent global pollution. That fits nicely into the current U.S. space program but may not sit well with the Russians. Nor does it answer all the doubts about safety. Could not the launching of a nuclear probe into deep space go awry, showering the earth with nuclear debris? Still, the President was right to focus attention on the hazards. The superpowers cooperated to an unusual extent in assessing the likely hazards as Cosmos-954 circled down toward the atmosphere. That precedent offers hope that they can cooperate further to find safeguards against another, possibly more serious, accident.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 3, 1903

NEW YORK—Today is the 250th birthday of Manhattan as a municipality. Peter Stuyvesant having, on Feb. 3, 1653, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of New Amsterdam to the effect that thenceforward they were to be ruled by two burgomasters appointed by him. There has been no public observance of the anniversary, the plan suggested to that end having been abandoned.

Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1928

BERLIN—Leon Trotsky, banished leader of the opposition to the Stalin majority group in Moscow, collapsed on his way to exile in the Turkistan interior and is now suffering from a serious nervous breakdown, according to information from reliable sources here. The fallen Communist leader's condition is understood to give his friends much concern. No details are available as to his exact whereabouts.



'Feeding Frenzy.'

Putting Tijuana in Focus

By Anthony Lewis

TIJUANA, Mexico—Most Americans think of Tijuana as a small, garish tourist town across the border from California. Those of a certain age may remember it as an attraction for Navy men on liberty from San Diego in or just after World War II. It was a seedy border strip then, a place for sin, population about 50,000.

That image is out of date. Tijuana today is not especially sinful. The casinos are closed, and the prostitutes have lost out to按摩 parlor north of the border. And it is certainly not small. The population is officially 750,000, but the mayor estimates it at 1 million.

The problems of organizing a community and building an economy for that many people are enormous. But a brief look convinces me that the possibilities are also considerable—if the United States and Americans cooperate. Tijuana is a powerful symbol of the dangers and opportunities that the United States should see in Mexico today.

Recession

David Pinera, a lawyer and historian, drove me through the city. We went along a grand new boulevard with land next to it reserved for commercial development. But so little or nothing has been built. Investors, Pinera said, are held off by a lingering recession and uncertainty about government economic policy.

Lagging U.S.-Mexican cooperation may be another reason for the undeveloped commercial area. A huge new concrete flood-control channel runs through it, but the channel stops at the border. The United States has not built its part of what the local people say was an agreed project, so the northern part of Tijuana is subject to flooding.

On hillsides along one side of town perch small houses. The roads are mostly unpaved, and water-pipes have not reached all the houses yet. But they are real homes and the families in them are relatively fortunate—the men probably employed and earning the minimum wage of about \$7 a day. (That figure, for the state of Baja, California, is the highest in Mexico. But prices are also higher here.)

Then we begin to see squatters' shacks along the dusty road. They are miserable units, with roofs held down by bricks or old tires. The familiar scene accompanying urbanization in the Third World. Across the road from squatters at one point is a development of modern, well-designed housing for faculty on the Tijuana campus of the University of Baja California.

Contrast

The contrast between poverty and comfort is even stronger on the other side of town. In one development, buyers of lots have built homes costing \$100,000 to \$150,000. Not far away is a golf and tennis club, and next to it a beautiful racetrack. Downtown is mostly shabby, but there is a large, modern social security building; here, as everywhere, buildings keep against their will by Algerian guerrillas, they are doing their best to escape in order to join their families as a number of them have already succeeded in doing.

MOHAMMED LARBI KHATTAB, Minister of Information, Rabat.

Editor's Note: Mr. Debelius replies that he has been in Morocco a number of times and also in the disputed Saharan territory as well as Algiers and the Canary Islands. He pointed out that Spain's foreign minister,

young people looking for a better life. Two-thirds of the population is under 20 years old. Fewer than 100,000 are actually in the workforce, and more than one in 10 of those is unemployed.

How are these growing numbers to live in decency? Guevara said most jobs will continue to be provided by tourism. More than 20 million Americans a year visit Tijuana; to go to the races or jai alai, buy curios "see Mexico" or lately—get a prescription for and then buy Laotie. It is said to be the busiest border-crossing in the world.

Tariff Aid

The other problem is industrialization. There are already electronic, garment and other plants that take partly-made products from the United States.

finish them and send them back—a process that pays because of low wages here and U.S. tariff advantages.

Guevara drew a connection between the economic situation here and the illegal immigration that worries Americans. "The solution to the border problem," he said, "is for the United States to use its excess capital in Tijuana and other border areas."

To visit California is to know how closely the two sides of the border are linked. An analysis carried recently by the Pacific News Service noted estimates that California's 24 million people include 4 million of Latin American origin, not counting any illegals. And for the United States, generally, a tranquil border surely depends on development and hope in Mexico.

Letters

View of Saharans

We are extremely sorry to say that the reputation of such a respectable newspaper as the International Herald Tribune is somehow being endangered by your correspondent in Madrid, Harry Debelius. In an article entitled "The Saharans Are Fighting for Survival Rather Than Marxist Ideology" (IHT, Jan. 21-22), Mr. Debelius talks about

Morocco and Mauritania as though he was living there. We are sorry to say that he has never set foot in either country, and if he ever does he will look back on what he said and will realize that he was totally mistaken.

The so-called shaky regime of His Majesty Hassan II is undoubtedly the most stable and democratic in the whole of Africa.

Mr. Debelius went as far as saying that there are a lot of problems between Morocco and Spain which shows, respectively, the ignorance of Mr. Debelius in international affairs.

The problems the Spaniards and the Moroccans have are with the Algerian government whose training camps for guerrillas sit up north in the Canary Islands and the Mauritanian-Moroccan Sahara with the so-called MAPAC and the Polisario.

We do not know whether Mr. Debelius is misinformed or trying to mislead. He even implied that there are 100,000 Saharan people in refugee camps in Algeria which only shows that he is not even aware of the fact that before Spain ceded the Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania the official statistics showed only 70,000 inhabitants in the whole region...

The refugee camps he mentioned are guerrilla training camps in the south of Algeria and contain other people from other areas including the Moroccan Sahara.

The real Saharan people are living in better conditions than they ever hoped for. As for those Saharans who find themselves in the misfortune of being kept against their will by Algerian guerrillas, they are doing their best to escape in order to join their families as a number of them have already succeeded in doing.

MOHAMMED LARBI KHATTAB, Minister of Information, Rabat.

Editor's Note: Mr. Debelius replies that he has been in Morocco a number of times and also in the disputed Saharan territory as well as Algiers and the Canary Islands. He pointed out that Spain's foreign minister,

(and not Mr. Debelius) was quoted in his article as testifying in Madrid that there is a problem between Spain and Morocco. As for the number of Saharans in the refugee camps, Mr. Debelius said that "official" statistics varied from 40,000 to 150,000 and that the minister's figures would be as good as anyone's in an area of nomads where there has been no census.

Delusions?

While agreeing with most of what the five British MPs (Letters, Jan. 31) say about Israeli transience, we also feel they are suffering from delusions about how any American president can order the Israeli government to make any concessions it does not choose to make.

A London reader's method seemed the simplest of the solutions offered:

From centigrade to Fahrenheit: $9/5 \times C + 32$ degrees.

For example: 20 degrees C equals $9/5 \times 20 + 32$ equals 68 degrees F.

From Fahrenheit to centigrade: $5/9 (F - 32)$ degrees.

For example: 68 degrees F equals $5/9 (68 - 32)$.

$5/9 \times 36$ equals 20 degrees C.

The Editors.

RE: "Mercurial Quay": May I suggest that Violet Armstrong purchase a thermometer with both Fahrenheit and centigrade scales? I am sure she is not all vegetarians.

EDITH G. SCHULTZ, Minusio, Switzerland.

Baby Seals

The self-righteousness of groups like WFFA, ISPA and the SPCA is hypocritical because one can be sure they are not all vegetarians. How is the common killing of seals different from the killing of cows, lambs, etc.? Each day newspapers are filled with man's inhumanity to man. Millions are wasted on arms sales while

millions are derelict and hungry. Rat-infested slums grow a vicious circle that encompasses every social ill we know. Man in Western civilization have no compassion for their fellow man.

M. ABOUL-FATH, Geneva.

Matter of Degrees

Re the query from Miss Violet Armstrong of Godalming, Sweden (Letters, Jan. 26-27) on converting centigrade temperatures to Fahrenheit and vice versa, as requested by the "Old Philadelphia Lady" in the Herald Tribune of "Seventy-Five Years Ago" (IHT, Jan. 16), several letters have been received.

A London reader's method seemed the simplest of the solutions offered:

From centigrade to Fahrenheit: $9/5 \times C + 32$ degrees.

For example: 20 degrees C equals $9/5 \times 20 + 32$ degrees F.

$5/9 \times 36$ equals 20 degrees C.

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K. PRUCE, Adm. Director, Zurich.

WPF, Zurich.

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According to U.S. Probers

Park Is Said to Have Listed Phony Payoffs

By William Chapman

SHOUL, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Tong-
sun Park has told Justice
Department investigators that
his own lists of cash gifts to
members of Congress include
many transactions that never
took place, U.S. officials said
today.

They said that during 17 days
of questioning that ended here
yesterday, Mr. Park asserted, on
many occasions that he had listed
donations he had never
actually given.

On the basis of a series of
polygraph examinations administered
to Mr. Park, the investigators
believe he told the truth and
that he had listed phony con-
tributions to serve his own
purposes.

There are a significant num-
ber of entries which are fictitious

"said a U.S. official familiar
with the polygraph results. The
transactions never occurred. The
whole thing was fabricated."

Mr. Park did not know per-
sonally some of the persons
whose names were on the lists,
the official said.

Bribery, Fraud

On the other hand, officials
described Mr. Park's testimony
here as strengthening the case
against former Rep. Richard
Hanna, D-Cali., who was indicted
in October on charges of
bribery, fraud and conspiracy,
and accused of receiving payoffs
from Mr. Park.

They said Mr. Park added con-
siderable detail concerning alleged
cash payoffs to Mr. Hanna
which had been known about
only generally before.

Mr. Park was questioned in-

divisively here about a large
volume of documents taken from
his former residence in Washington
and elsewhere. They included
ledgers recording sums of
money and names of congress-
men, diaries describing certain
transactions and a variety of
lists of alleged gifts made by
Mr. Park.

On the basis of Mr. Park's
explanation of the documents,
the investigators concluded that
the information contained in the
ledgers and diaries were generally
accurate and mutually support-
ing but that the lists frequently
contained false accounts.

Names, Affiliations

The lists, including one obtained
from Mr. Park by a U.S.
customs agent in Anchorage, Alaska,
included the names of members of
Congress, their home states
and political affiliations,
their committee assignments, and
observations recorded by Mr.
Park.

The officials declined to say
what explanation Mr. Park gave
for having listed fictitious trans-
actions.

It was believed that Mr. Park
may have falsified accounts in
order to exaggerate his dealings
with congressmen and give an
inflated version of the amount
of money he was spending to in-
fluence Congress on South
Korea's behalf.

Much of the money Mr. Park
received came from fees he
was paid as agent for rice sales

from U.S. producers to South
Korea. He had been designated
an agent for those deals by

the government in Seoul. The
indictment of Mr. Park charges
that he acted as an agent of
the government in attempting to
influence Congress.

Throwing Light

The officials said Mr. Park's
testimony was valuable in throw-
ing light on reported cash pay-
ments to Mr. Hanna.

Before the questioning here,
they said, there was detailed
knowledge only of payments by
checks made to the former
California congressman.

Mr. Park is expected to testify

in Washington on March 20.
Mr. Park was given immunity

from criminal prosecution in
exchange for his testimony here
and in court cases in the United
States.

Rain Inundates Turkey

ISTANBUL, Feb. 2 (AP)—
Three days of heavy rains over

a large area of western Turkey

have inundated some sections of

land and damaged citrus crops

in other provinces, the Anatolia

News reported today.



United Press International

RARE BIRDS—Six women were among the 35 new astronauts welcomed Monday by NASA officials at Johnson Space Center in Houston. The six, left to right, Rhea Seddon, Anna Fisher, Judith Resnik, Shannon Lucid, Sally Ride and Kathryn Sullivan, will undergo two years of training flights on Space Shuttle (model in foreground) after their training.

India Students Protest Shah Visit

Iranian and Palestinian students
in Indian universities that they
would be deported if they held
hostile demonstrations against
the Shah.

Benzene Exposure
To Be Limited by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—

The government is acting to
limit the exposure of workers to
benzene, a chemical widely used
in industry and that has been
linked to leukemia.

A safety standard, to take ef-
fect March 3, will limit exposure
to one part of benzene in a mil-
lion parts of air, Dr. Paula

Bingham, assistant secretary of
labor, said today. The chemical
is used in the manufacture of
detergents, plastics, resins, dis-
infectants, pesticides, solvents
and paint removers.

Obituaries

Leonard Feeney, 80, Jesuit Ousted for Salvation Views

AYER, Mass., Feb. 2 (UPI)—
The Rev. Leonard Feeney, 80, a
Jesuit priest who was excom-
municated for nearly 20 years
for preaching that there was
no salvation outside the Roman
Catholic Church, died here Mon-
day.

Father Feeney was excom-
municated in 1953 but the ex-
communication was removed on
Nov. 22, 1972, through the ef-
forts of Archbishop Humberto
Cardinal Medeiros of Boston and
with the approval of Pope
Paul VI.

Father Feeney suffered from
Parkinson's disease and a chronic
heart ailment and he made few
public appearances in recent
years.

As far as is known, he never
recanted his position that there
was no salvation outside the
church's position repudiated by
the Roman Catholic Church
hierarchy in this century.

He was spiritual director of
St. Benedict's Center, a lay
organization for students in
Cambridge. After his priestly
functions were removed, Father
Feeney continued activities at
the center.

He appointed himself superior
of what he called "a little
American Catholic religious order
called the Slaves of the Im-
maculate Heart of Mary."

His followers were known as
"Feenepites" and dressed in
white shirts and black suits or
dresses. They traveled the
country preaching their beliefs
and selling literature and books
written by Father Feeney, an
author and poet.

In 1958, Father Feeney sold
the Cambridge property and
moved his group to the Still
River section of Harvard, O.

town 30 miles west of Boston. His
followers operate a 150-acre
communal farm there.

Harrison Forman

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT)—
Harrison Forman, 74, an aviator,
explorer, photographer and war
correspondent, died of a heart
attack Tuesday.

Mr. Forman was an early white
visitor to Tibet, which he described
in dispatches to the New York
American. He covered the
Chinese-Japanese conflict in the late
1930s as a cameraman for the
"March of Time" newsreel ser-
vice, and reported for The New
York Times on the advance of
the Japanese forces in Asia. After
World War II, he wrote books on
China, Africa and photography
and on travel agency.

Mr. Forman, who was born in
Milwaukee in 1904, studied art in
the early 1920s and graduated from
the University of Wisconsin, where
he studied Oriental languages
in 1929.

He went to China in the 1930s,
where he sold U.S. aircraft and
trained pilots. While in western
China, Mr. Forman was lured by
a people in a mountain in Tibet
that was higher than Everest.



The Rev. Leonard J. Feeney

He set off with two companies
to find the mountain, but the
companions were killed by bandits
in route. Although he did
not find the mountain, he toured
Tibet. His accounts of the territory
included the sociology of a people
then largely unknown to the world.

Margaret Bradley

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2 (AP)—
Margaret Bradley, 83, who di-
nated her \$1-million collection
of 20th-century art to the Mu-
seum Art Center, died Tuesday
in Naples, Fla.

Polanski Goes to Paris Home; French Law Bars Extradition

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Film
director Roman Polanski arrived
here today after failing to appear
for sentencing by a California state
court on his admitted unlawful
sexual relations with a 13-year-old girl.

Mr. Polanski, 44, arrived here
after an overnight stop in London.

"I have no statement to make
at this time to anyone," he said
in reply to calls to his Paris
apartment.

Later, he told the British
Broadcasting Corp. "I have been
tormented by this for a year and
that's enough."

Cannot Be Extradited

Mr. Polanski is a French citizen.
A spokesman for the Justice
Ministry here today reaffirmed
that French citizens cannot be
extradited from France.

He added that French law
provided for a foreign country to
settle differences around the lake,
was boarded by Mozambique
soldiers on Dec. 27 near the
island of Likoma, Mozambique.
He said that he had no indication
of any such move in the Polanski
case.

Mr. Polanski's friends in Paris

Japan Trawler Fired

AUCKLAND, New Zealand,
Feb. 2 (Reuters)—The captain
and fishing master of a Japanese
trawler were fined \$41,000 today
for poaching in New Zealand
waters.

Target of KGB Gets State Department Job

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Constantine
Warvari, the U.S. diplomat who was the target of
a KGB smear campaign last
October, is leaving his post as
U.S. deputy permanent representative
to Unesco to become
director of Unesco affairs at the
State Department in Washington.

During a Unesco conference
last fall in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia,
the KGB attempted to
blackmail Mr. Warvari into
working for them, charging that
he had been a Nazi collaborator
during World War II. The

charges were denied by U.S. of-
ficials and a strong protest was
made to the Foreign Ministry in
Moscow. Mr. Warvari recently
received the State Department's
superior honor award.

Scientists will determine later
whether the toad still uses five
trees in the Houston suburb
that could be named "critical
habitat." Critical habitat means
that no federal agency can fund
or authorize an activity that
could adversely affect endangered
and species in those areas.

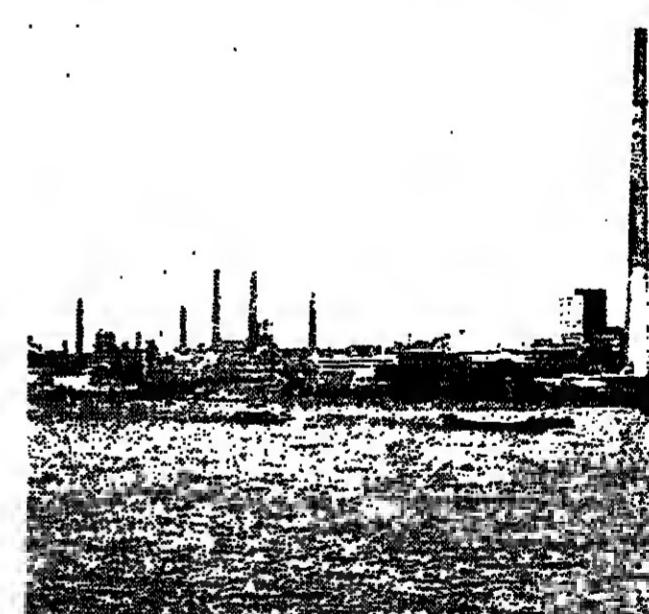
Progress Hops Faster
Than Houston Toad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—
Rapid suburban expansion of
Houston threatens the habitat of
the Houston toad, the govern-
ment has announced. Officials
said that 1,000 to 1,500 Houston
toads—listed as endangered in
1970—live in central and south-
western Texas.

Scientists will determine later
whether the toad still uses five
trees in the Houston suburb
that could be named "critical
habitat." Critical habitat means
that no federal agency can fund
or authorize an activity that
could adversely affect endangered
and species in those areas.

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+++air and water must still be
kept clean in the future+
bayer evolves new technologies+++



Ecology and economy

How much is progress worth to
us? Are we not paying too high a
price for many of the achievements
of civilization in terms of environmental
pollution?

Questions like these are a challenge to research. It
is vital that we should develop technologies which have a minimum impact on the environment. Because tomorrow, we shall still need clean
water and clean air. For an environment in which we can feel at ease and which supplies us with wholesome food and adequate raw materials.

Bayer — research for a clean environment

Bayer products — and today there are more than 6,000 of them — are rated highly all over the world. We have a continuous programme of research that carefully investigates the effects of our products on the environment. This has led to the development of new technologies to prevent and eliminate damage to the environment. We make these technologies available to our partners along with the technical know-how they need to use our products. Examples are:

— Analysis equipment developed by Bayer can detect even trace quantities of harmful substances in

the air and in water, thus permitting environmental protection precisely where it is needed.

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— By the Bayer double-contact process the sulphur dioxide content in the waste air from sulphuric acid plants is reduced by 90% compared with conventional plants.

— Bayer ion exchange resins can be used for rehabilitating soils contaminated with heavy metals and for the purification of mercury-containing waste water.

— By dry filtration, valuable dusts can be recovered from waste air and sold.

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Bayer is active in almost all countries of the world in the fields of chemicals, dyestuffs, engineering plastics, man-made fibres, pharmaceuticals and crop protection. Bayer thinks of tomorrow — today.

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DANCE IN BRUSSELS

An Autobiographical Look at Béjart

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (IHT)—Maurice Béjart's new version of "Gaité Parisienne" is by official, if not entirely accurate, count the 100th work staged by his Ballet of the 20th Century, and he uses Offenbach as the musical platform for an antic and ironic, affectionate and autobiographical look at himself and the world of dance.

There is a proliferation of overlapping themes—classical dance and his own departures from it, a love-hate relationship with Paris, enchantment with the music of Offenbach and an idealized Parisian street life set against the pomp, decline and collapse of the Second Empire. Marianne, the symbol of Republican France, and a severely autocratic ballet

instructor, Napoleon III and Offenbach himself, ballerinas and bussars are a few in the long parade of historical and mythological characters.

The curtain goes up on a baby's crib alone on stage in front of Théâtre Bosquet's recreation of the overwhelmingly ornate decoration of the Paris Opéra Foyer de la Danse. Six male dancers enter one at a time in practice clothes, each does a short variation in style ranging from classical to Béjart-like transformations of the fairies of "Sleeping Beauty," bringing the newborn gift of dance.

Carabosse (the dancing teacher) rushes in, not exactly with a curse, but with the stern injunction that Paris is not a playground and dance is not a gift, but hard work and sweat. Out of the crib climbs the bewildered

Bim, the neophyte, to be alternately beguiled by the joys of Paris, awed by the heroic vulgarity of Hausmann's Paris, and summoned to the hermetic idealism of the dance studio.

Offenbach shows up carrying his cello and sets the game musically in motion, occasionally bursting into a wild lib—danced with zany brilliance by Micha Van Hoecke. He enumerates his popular operettes in counterpart with the dancing teacher (Mathilde Souverbe, in black dress, black hair, black eyes and a bizarre Russian accent) enumerating the classical positions and steps. In the end, the martinet of the dance studio is as sympathetic a figure as the composer.

Ideas unrelated except in Béjart's nostalgic crowd each other, as do dance ideas—spontaneous ensembles, some straightforward ro-

Other Work

The other main work on this program is Béjart's recent production of "Petrushka," with the principal role being shared for this series of performances by the Bolshoi's Vladimir Vasiliev and Béjart's leading male dancer, Jorge Donn.

This "Petrushka" is, of course, not like anybody else's although Poline and Benoîte are in the distant background. It is "Petrushka" at one remove, a kind of psychoanalytical gloss seen from the reverse side of the story of the humiliated puppet.

The place is still Russia, but a stylized Soviet parallel of dancing youths rather than folkloric Czarist Russia. A young man separates from his girl and male companion to enter a demonic magician's fairground Kremlin,



Micha Van Hoecke as Offenbach in "Gaité Parisienne."

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Celtic folk singer Alan Stivell is at the Pavillon de Paris Feb. 3 at 8 p.m.; Tim Turner is on Feb. 5 and Frank Zappa Feb. 8, 7 and 9; Barbara opens at the Olympia Feb. 6, replacing Charles Aznavour. There will be jazz at The Stadium with Bernard Lubet Feb. 7, Bobby Feeney and Mai Walther Feb. 8 and Waldron again on Feb. 9. Marc Bolger and the Michel Attion band at the Falls Bar in the Hotel Meridien, with Carr Smith coming in next week and harmonica man Sugar Blue at the Vieille Grille.

The South American group La Javes will perform Feb. 4 at 8:30 p.m. in the southern Paris suburb of Antony for the benefit of the French League against Cancer.

The Golden Gate Quartet touring France, will be in Roanne Feb. 4 at the Salle du Coq; in Armas Feb. 5 at the Théâtre; in Nancy Feb. 7 at the Salle Pétrel; in Epinal Feb. 8 at the Salle des Fêtes and in Strasbourg Feb. 10 at the Théâtre

AMSTERDAM—Status Quo will be featured at the J.A.A. Biënnale Feb. 4 at 7 p.m. or 8:30 p.m.

The group Mombasa is touring France, will be at the Oude Kerk in Amsterdam on Feb. 5 at the Concert Hall and in Amsterdam on Feb. 6 at the BIM House.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

PARIS DANCE REVUE

GENERAL DIRECTOR: PATRICK DE LAURENTIIS

GENEVIEVE PAGE HUGUES QUESTER

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de Jean Cocteau

MARTINE CHEVALIER
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ROLAND BERTIN

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or your local Herald Tribune representative
for more information.

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT)—Peter Handke's "Les Gens Dévorables Sont en Voie de Disparition" requires more than three hours to perform. It begins at 8:30 and runs—with a slight pause but no intermission—until nearly midnight. It seems longer.

Claude Régy, often an inventive director, is intent on selling Handke in France. Not long ago he mounted an all-star, stylish production of the Austrian writer's incomprehensible script "Le Chêne vanillé sur le Lac de Constance" at the Espace Cardin. Neither big names—Jeanne Moreau, Delphine Seyrig, Gérard Depardieu and Michel Lonsdale were the cast—nor snob appeal could draw audiences.

Now he mistakenly believes that La Maison de la Culture de Nanterre is the place for Handke, and he has persuaded Depardieu, established as a leading man in films, to join him in the enterprise, all to no avail. The interminable evening is colorless, uninspired and oppressive.

In vague outline it recalls the

expressionistic work of Toller and Haaslecker, though it has none of their theatrical skill. The listing of the figures in such plays need to read something like this: A Capitalist, His Confidant, His Wife, An Enemy, Another Enemy, A Third Enemy, A Tax, A Police Officer, A Judge, A Hangman—so that one had a fair idea as to what was in store.

Handke has left out the policeman, judge and hangman, thus depriving his script of varied action. And he has sought to "humanize" the stencils, but he fails at characterization as he fails at generalization. There is no more dramatic technique discernible in the maneuvering than there is in the "Anatomy of Melancholy."

One waits for a flash of originality, the glint of a fresh idea, but Handke has nothing new to say despite his compulsive determination to say it. Sick society, disorder, the cramping of traditions are the stale materials which he sets before the audience in a nonstop wrangle. Wit, irony, humor are conspicuous by their absence. Of eloquence, there is nothing.

The result is tiresome talk masquerading as thought.

Depardieu as the ruthless Babbitt mouths the depressing babble manfully, though sartorially he lacks the millionaire equipment of the expressionistic satires.

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INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1978

FINANCE

EEC Output Drops 0.3% During Month

W. German Production Registers Gain of 1.5%

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ)—The seasonally adjusted November index of industrial production in the European Economic Community declined 0.3 per cent from October and was off 2.2 per cent in a year. Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, reported today.

The November index, which is still preliminary, stood at 116.2 in 1970 equals 100, compared with 118.5 in October and 118.9 in November, 1976. Eurostat said.

The decline in production in November was "very marked" in West Germany and in the Netherlands, Eurostat noted, while increases were recorded in France, Denmark and Luxembourg.

Eurostat said that for the first time in several months there was evidence of a slight upturn in production of intermediate goods. The November index rose 0.5 per cent to 117.1 on a seasonally adjusted and preliminary basis from 116.5 in October but fell 2.3 per cent from the year-earlier index of 120.5. The October index was revised upward from an earlier reading of 114.9.

Indices for consumers goods production indicate a certain degree of stabilization, Eurostat said. The preliminary November index was off 0.1 per cent to 122.4 from a revised October index of 123 and off 0.3 per cent from its a year earlier.

The production index for the capital goods industry stood at 112 in November, down 0.7 per cent from a revised 113.3 in October and off 0.5 per cent from 121 in November, 1976. Eurostat figures showed. The index appears to have stabilized around the 122-point level, Eurostat added.

W. German Output Up

BONN, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ)—The West German seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose 1.5 per cent in December from November, and showed a 2.6-per-cent rise from December, 1976, the economics ministry reported today.

The index, which is based on 770 equals 100, was at 117 in December, compared with 115 in November and 114 in December, 1976.

The ministry said the index rose 2 per cent in the November-December period from the September-October period, and was up 3 per cent from the year-earlier period.

Production in the manufacturing sector also rose 3 per cent in the November-December period from the like 1976 period, the ministry said.

Danish Tax Move To Be Challenged By Big Oil Firms

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2 (AP)—Denmark's attempt to increase the amount of 1976 taxable income for international oil companies will be challenged in the courts, spokesman for the firms said today.

Four oil companies—Texaco, Chevron, British Petroleum and Esso—have been assessed an additional \$43 million.

Texaco's director, Peter Petersen, told newsmen that "according to my best reckoning, we cannot be expected to pay such an amount." The increase indicates a measure of the oil business. He added that the increase amounted to 15 per cent of gross earnings.

BP director Erik Tersling said, "The figures cannot be defended. The whole thing has been created to need us." He said the increase would cost BP 17 million more in extra tax.

Danish Esso issued a statement that the company's relations with its mother company were on a "business basis" and transactions were reported regularly to the Danish authorities as well as such international organizations as the European Economic Community and the International Energy Agency.

Taxation Minister Jen Kampmann said the tax authorities could have been criticized if they had not acted after advice from government lawyers.

The government moved against the oil companies after a long political campaign by left wingers who alleged that the multinationals were evading taxation. The tax authorities have also been conducting a campaign to find hidden resources held by corporations and individuals.

The Danish press speculated that the action against the oil companies would be followed by investigation of the tax position of another 140 multinational companies operating in Denmark.

IMF Gold Sale

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ)—The International Monetary Fund sold \$24,800 ounces of gold at a comment price of \$175 an ounce yesterday. It was the highest price the IMF ever has received for gold auctioned at market-related prices.

French Trade Idea Gains Ground

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ)—The idea of "organized free trade," a loosely defined concept first proposed last year by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, appears to be gaining ground in practice despite having been rejected in principle by the leaders of all other major industrialized nations.

Although the French never officially defined the concept, first floated by Mr. Giscard during the May, 1977, London economic summit, French officials say the idea is a system of agreements aimed at securing orderly trade growth by curbing "dumping" or "unfair" imports, principally from low-wage developing countries or Communist nations, that are allegedly threatening the viability of entire sectors of industry in the West.

In a speech last July to the French-American Chamber of Commerce, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said that the liberalization concepts of the 1960s "are no longer sufficient to ensure an harmonious development of world trade."

These concepts, which center on progressive reductions in tariff and non-tariff barriers and on special concessions to aid the flow of manufactured goods from developing countries to the rich markets of the West, are central to the "final phase" of negotiations aimed at a new round of trade liberalization that just got underway in Geneva.

But, the same nations that are spearheading the Geneva talks are simultaneously implementing extensive procedures aimed at checking the growth of trade in a mounting range of products.

These measures do not constitute protectionism in the traditional sense and do not violate the "trade pledge" that major nations have agreed to under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. But they certainly represent a distinct drift away from liberalism.

The wave of recent measures that suggest a drift toward "organized free trade" involve tex-

tile, steel, television sets, autos and various raw materials.

According to officials at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, world textile trade totalled about \$50 billion in 1977, or around 5 per cent of total world trade volume. Trade in steel accounted for about \$44 billion, last year, or around 4.5 per cent of global trade. Thus, taking into consideration the various other goods affected, probably in excess of 10 per cent of total trade is currently governed by "organized" measures rather than left to free market forces.

The extensive arrangements worked out by the United States, the Common Market and other nations to curb the "disruptive" elements of textile and steel imports into their markets differ from traditional protectionist measures in at least two ways.

First, controls are imposed only after consultations with exporting nations. While the exporters have not liked the cuts, they have in most cases given their approval, thus making the controls "voluntary," because the importers have convinced them that domestic political pressures would require even more drastic and arbitrary measures if agreed settlements could not be reached.

The French advocates of "organized free trade" do not, in fact, favor bilateral accords. Mr. Barre, for instance, said that while self-limitation agreements are preferable to unilateral import quotas, "they could lead to market sharing and open the way to a cartelization of world trade."

Outlines of the "organized free trade" proposal contend that multilateral accords do exactly the same thing—perhaps even more effectively. "Organized free trade," they say, is just a misleading phrase for "organized protectionism."

Swiss, West German Banks Unload

French Franc Slumps in Heavy Selling

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ)—The French franc was under heavy selling pressure particularly from Swiss and West German banks, for the second consecutive session on the foreign exchange market today.

The Bank of France sold about \$120 million to support its currency, according to a reliable estimate.

Against the French franc, the

dollar surged to an interday high of 4,820 francs before settling back to 4,800 francs, up 85 cents, or 1.4 per cent from late yesterday.

Over the last two weeks, the U.S. currency has risen 8.77 centimes, or 2.1 per cent, to its highest level against the French currency in two months.

The French franc also depreciated sharply against almost all major currencies, including the

deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Dealers said rate movements were dramatically sharp and swift, signifying the volatility of the French currency at the moment. Volume was heavy, not only due to short sales of the franc but also because of many commercial customers trying to cover their exposure in the French currency.

The pressure has always been on the French franc, anticipating the French general election in which the left has a chance of making further inroads, one dealer said. "It was bound to happen," said another.

Some confusion was still expected as to the direct cause of the franc's extremely fast decline, in the absence of any new developments.

"Probably, one big order late yesterday triggered it off," once it gained momentum, the franc's decline accelerated, a trader explained. Market sources pointed to some of the large West German and Swiss banks as being key influences in the market yesterday and today heavily selling French francs.

Elsewhere, the dollar firmed at the opening in Europe but then drifted back against the main trading currencies. The U.S. fund retreated further on selling from the United States and finished marginally lower on the day.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar dropped to 2,100, down 50 points from late yesterday. It lost 50 points against the Swiss franc at 1,970 francs.

The dollar also fell against the guilder, Belgian franc and lire, while against the yen it edged up 15 points to 241.75 yen.

Sterling climbed 15 points to \$1.9503.

Smaller Banks Benefit Most From Federal Reserve System

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ)—Small banks get proportionately greater benefits than large banks from membership in the Federal Reserve System, according to a study by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The study comes at a time when increasing numbers of banks are giving up their Fed memberships. Last month, for example, First Commercial Banks Inc., Albany, N.Y., said three of its subsidiary banks will withdraw from the Fed. And yesterday Mercantile Bancorporation Inc., St. Louis, said at least three of its banks would pull out.

As Fed members, banks must set aside reserves equal to a percentage of their customers' deposits. In return for their noninterest-bearing reserves, the banks get special services from the Fed including check pro-

cessing and securities safekeeping and transfers.

These services have monetary value, the New York Fed said, which can be translated into an implicit interest-rate return on the idle required reserves. The study found that the return on reserves amounted to 0.3 per cent for banks with domestic deposits exceeding \$2 billion.

The rate of return for medium-sized banks, those with deposits of \$100 million to \$2 billion, was put at 0.86 per cent. Smaller banks with less than \$100 million in deposits had a 0.93-per-cent return.

According to the study, a sampling of activities of 44 banks over a 10-day period, smaller banks used Fed services more frequently per dollar of deposits than large banks. In addition, under Fed rules, reserve requirements are lower for smaller banks.

The Fed study further showed the cost value of the services provided amounted to 1.4 per cent of pretax net income of large banks, 4.2 per cent for medium-sized banks, and 5.6 per cent for small banks.

The dollar also fell against the guilder, Belgian franc and lire, while against the yen it edged up 15 points to 241.75 yen.

Sterling climbed 15 points to \$1.9503.

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Can		Gulf States Utilities	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Revenue
Revenue	\$89.2	705.2	144.4
Profits	25.8	20.7	118.2
Per Share	1.30	1.03	14.4
Year			0.39
Revenue	3,440.0	2,990.0	527.8
Profits	108.6	96.1	447.7
Per Share	5.45	4.85	1.54

Castle & Cooke		NL Industries	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Revenue
Revenue	\$305.5	287.9	408.8
Profits	11.4	6.5	183
Per Share	0.45	0.31	0.51
Year			0.55
Revenue	1,020.0	860.3	1,590.0
Profits	41.6	37.9	58.0
Per Share	2.15	1.82	2.03

Continental Oil		Panhandle Eastern	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Revenue
Revenue	2,500.0	2,000.0	319.0
Profits	81.9	96.0	23.0
Per Share	0.77	0.89	1.53
Year			1.31
Revenue	9,100.0	8,400.0	1,210.0
Profits	380.6	452.8	88.0
Per Share	3.55	4.24	5.05

Duke Power		St. Paul Companies	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Revenue
Revenue	\$30.3	28.5	347.7
Profits	9.6	2.8	329.8
Per Share	0.60	0.59	2.74
Year			1.31
Revenue	1,260.0	1,110.0	1,410.0
Profits	153.5	182.7	1,270.0
Per Share	2.41	2.40	8.49

U.S. Industries	
Fourth Quarter	1977

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 2

ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

FEB. 2, 1978

(In French
France)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Feb. 2	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/R	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. '74-'75-'76	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	350.28 - 237	318	315 - 309.50	6	5.1	89.14 - 83.00 - 55.63c	14,774	1st semester '77 net non-consolidated profit = 640 MF.
BOUYGUES	Construc.	417 - 775	340	355 - 345	11	6.2	50.73 - 25.92 - 20.34c	600	1st 9 months '77 group turnover 2,051 MF vs. 1,606 MF (+28%).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass.Food	532 - 351.50	322	345 - 330	16	7.8	28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12c	2,332	Group turnover (Jan. 1-Sept. 30) 9,618 MF vs. 8,662 MF (+11%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 129	135	139.90 - 136	18	8.6	16.96 - 16.41 - 13.34	1,866	Subsidiary Cie. Maritime sales 9 months '77 = 676 MF (+31% vs. 9 mos. '76).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	115 - 61.50	85	91 - 86	.3	6.7	11.18 - 10.02 - 24.40c	1,672	New convert. bond issue of 60 M. Expect to pay same divid. (Fr. 7.5).
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	105 - 84	104.50	104.50 - 103.10	7	7.8	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.08c	5,799	New CCF branch opening in Bel.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 - 72.50	78.18	78.10 - 78	9	8.3	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	From Nov. '76 to Nov. '77, customer deposits increased by 18%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	98 - 50	80.50	54.50 - 54	-	15.8	28.13 - 9.62 - 5.56c	3,684	Creusot Loire Enterprises Uni. Iiv. Coast accord: 5 coffee plants.
EUFRANCE	Holding	150 - 124	147	149 - 145	3	7.5	- - 35.50 - 54.30c	2,193	Sept. 76-Sep. '77 net profit = 44.69 vs. 27.25 MF (+64%).
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	412 - 296	346	345 - 330.18	4	5.4	23.82 - 29.27 - 73.81c	1,545	'77 group consol. results (with P. Rhône/Cibidé) will exceed '76.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192.50 - 165	178	190 - 178	6	3.0	- - 26.94 - 30.81c	2,806	76-77 group consolidated turnover 14,676 MF vs. 14,495 MF for '75-76.
IMETAL	Mining	96.10 - 53.50	50.10	52.40 - 51.50	.2	6.9	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,844	Penarroya 1st sem. '77 turnover 799 MF vs. 502 MF, 1st sem.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	451.50 - 268	320	336 - 325	25	2.6	17.64 - 5.71 - 12.71c	3,158	Consol. turnover first 9 mos. '77 1,824 MF vs. 866 MF in '76 (+10%).
NORD (Compagnie du)...	Holding	22.10 - 15.50	15.15	16.30 - 15.15	9	4.9	8.16 - 8.29 - 1.72	13,284	1977 net results to at least as that of 1976 (23 MF).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM...	Chem.mln	91 - 62.18	65	69.95 - 67.18	11	7.7	9.50 - 6.30 - 6.00c	25,491	Two new group plants inaugurated Abidjan (Ivory Coast).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.	Holding	323.50 - 201	250	272 - 259	2	4.0	36.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,444	Expect '77 consol. turnover less than to attain some FF. 42 bill. (+20%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) ...	Petrol.	89.80 - 55.60	54	57.50 - 54	-	11.1	- - - - -	5,450	For 1st semester 1977 amount crude refined up 11.1% vs. 1976.
REDOUTE	Mail order	628 - 470	470.50	484 - 480.10	10	3.7	35.87 - 45.57 - 47.86c	926	Group consol. turnover (Jan. 1-Nov. '77) = some 2,400 MF (+11.4%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	83.70 - 50	50.18	52.40 - 51	8	11.9	14.02 - 5.83 - 6.34	18,941	1st semester group turnover 2,324 MF (up 14%).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 337.40	354	353.40 - 343.50	-	7.0	(not relevant)	22,572	Robeco Interim dividend up Frs. 7.40 to Frs. 7.60.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1550	1605 - 1585	18	1.7	71.76 - 75.76 - 87.48	266	'77 sk production = 1,600,000 (up 30%), 78 to attain 1,900,000.

Volume 1078

¥10,000,000,000

BANCO NACIONAL DE OBRAS Y SERVICIOS PUBLICOS, S.A.

**8% JAPANESE YEN NOTES OF 1978—SERIES A
DUE 1988**

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**THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD. MERRILL LYNCH SECURITIES COMPANY
TOKYO BRANCH**

THE DAIWA BANK, LIMITED

A wholly owned subsidiary of

has acquired more than 97% of the outstanding Common Stock of

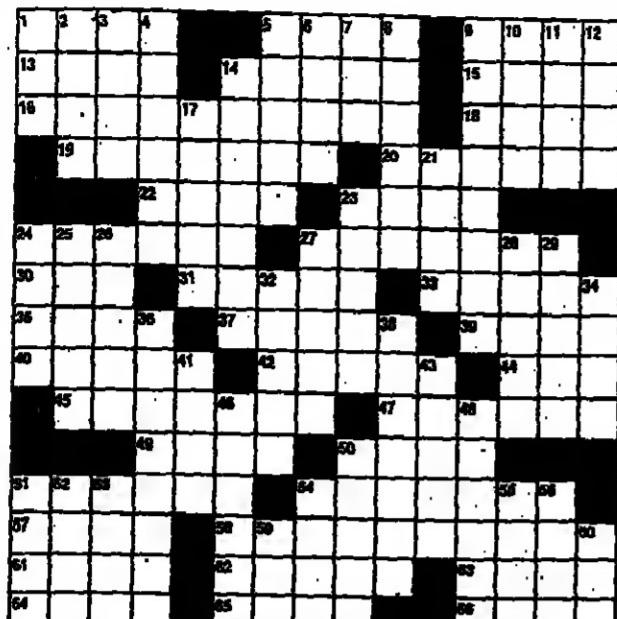
Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb

NEW YORK • ATLANTA • BOSTON • CHICAGO • DALLAS
HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • LONDON • TOKYO

February 2, 1978

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- "— and Lovers"
- Bridge charge
- Speed of horse
- Pestle man
- Hawk's abode
- It generates little
- Home of the Bengals
- Weakens little by little
- Massachusetts city or river
- Home of the Cowboys
- Where Duran Duran is
- Olympian
- Hold together firmly
- Site of India's Golden Temple
- Spirit: Fr.
- days (for tasting and prayer)
- Festive affair
- Tallion resident
- Ice gnomes
- Cultivate
- Last word of "Hamlet"
- Attack
- Heart-shaped ornaments
- Home of the Falcons

DOWN

- I and Lovers
- Greek resistance force in W.W. II
- Lydia's capital destroyed by Tamerlane
- Formerly withdrawn
- Thought
- State capital once called New Helveta
- Where Chattanooga is: Abbr.
- Jikhs' residents
- Suburb of Naples
- Biblical older
- Receptacles for flowers
- Couples
- Dweller in Iowa or Oklahoma
- Newspaper notice
- Canva of 1492
- Obtain
- Jazz Vickie is one
- Algerian city
- Illuminated
- University city in the Netherlands
- Australian city near celebrated gold mines
- Soviet sea
- Balto port
- Food fish
- Patriotic songs
- Acrobats
- First of a Kipling trio
- Strategic city in Afghanistan
- Truck parts
- Soy-procressing center
- Spanish slave
- Kentucky college town
- Midwinter author
- Round of cheers
- Previews over
- Bolgerade native
- Cordoba Spaniards or Chileans
- Capital of Venezuela
- Arikibone
- Bahamas capital
- Gifting, as a statue
- Caraway and cumin
- Building location
- Arabian city
- City NW of L.A.
- Glance at
- Ample: Poetic
- Normandy town
- Timetable abbr.
- Group est. in Bogota: 1948

WEATHER

CAIRO	16	Clear	MADRID	1	Clear
STERDAM	17	Cloudy	MIAMI	12	Cloudy
KARA	18	Cloudy	MOSCOW	13	Cloudy
ABU DHABI	19	Rain	MUNICH	14	Cloudy
SKOPJE	20	Rain	NEW YORK	15	Cloudy
BERLIN	21	Rain	NICE	16	Cloudy
VIENNA	22	Snow	OSLO	17	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	23	Snow	PRAGUE	18	Cloudy
PEST	24	Snow	BUDAPEST	19	Cloudy
SARAJEVO	25	Snow	VIENNA	20	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	26	Snow	WARSAW	21	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	27	Snow	WASHINGTON	22	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	28	Snow	ZURICH	23	Cloudy
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ST. PETERSBURG	96	Snow		91	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	97	Snow		92	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	98	Snow		93	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	99	Snow		94	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	100	Snow		95	Cloudy

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 7, 1978

In and around 100 countries shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on more private, less frequent reporting. Abbreviations indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the following countries: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (a) irregularly; (n) news.

JK JULIUS BAER & CO AG:

- (d) Baerbond
- (d) Cukor
- (d) Dukor
- (d) Sankt Galler
- (d) Stora
- (d) Swiss Fund
- (d) Swiss Fund N
- (d) Zürcher Fund
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- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. C
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. D
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- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. SS
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. TT
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. UU
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. VV
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. WW
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. XX
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. YY
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. ZZ
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. AA
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- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. LL
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. MM
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. NN
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. OO
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. PP
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. QQ
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. RR
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. SS
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. TT
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. UU
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. VV
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. WW
- (d) Zürcher Fund S.A. XX
- (d) Zürcher

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 2

MARINE MIDLAND BANKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - DECEMBER 31, 1977

Assets	(in thousands of dollars)
Cash and due from banks	\$ 1,763,572
Interest bearing deposits with banks	1,189,295
Trading account securities	33,485
U.S. Treasury	726,122
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	100,395
State and municipal obligations	341,871
Other securities	81,729
Total investment securities	1,250,117
Loans in domestic offices	4,375,735
Loans in foreign offices	1,977,679
Mortgages	902,474
Total loans and mortgages,	
less unearned income	7,255,888
Less — reserve for loan losses	91,869
Loans and mortgages, net	7,164,019
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	7,222
Direct lease financing, less unearned income and reserve for losses	46,338
Premises and equipment owned	124,849
Premises and equipment under capital leases	77,488
Customers' acceptance liability	235,307
Interest receivable	102,459
Other real estate owned	32,929
Deferred charges and other assets	110,104
Total assets	\$12,137,184
Liabilities	
Demand deposits	\$ 3,301,726
Personal savings	2,270,247
Other time deposits	1,571,335
Deposits in foreign offices	2,994,398
Total deposits	10,137,706
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	729,204
Other funds borrowed	73,820
Interest, taxes and other liabilities	212,090
Acceptances outstanding	238,198
Obligations under capital leases	89,600
Notes and mortgages payable	24,260

Debentures	200,000
Total liabilities	11,704,878
 Capital	
Preferred stock	2,394
Common shareholders' equity:	
Common stock, \$5 par;	
Authorized — 20,000,000 shares	
Issued — 12,512,476 shares	62,562
Capital surplus	110,755
Retained earnings	257,542
Less — common stock in treasury, at cost, 29,710 shares	(947)
Total common shareholders' equity	429,912

On December 31, 1977, securities and other assets carried at \$1,114,524,000 are pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes, including securities sold under agreements to repurchase.



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COMPANY LIMITED**

Stenmark Easily Outspeeds Foes Win Alpine Giant Slalom Title

Samuel Abt

(SCH-PARTEN-KIRCHEN, West Germany)—West Germany's Ingemar Stenmark answered his critics—those who said he was a pressure race to an easy victory in the men's giant slalom at the 1976 Olympic Games. Worse, he was in the Olympic slalom.

The World Cup over in the last two seasons, Stenmark, with a record of 104.5, destroyed the 104 today. His combined number, 2 seconds and 1/2 of a second, was 2 seconds better than

the 104.5, was Andreas Lierer of Liechtenstein, with a record of 104.5. Heinz Klemm of West Germany was fourth, and Paul St. John of the United States fifth in the men's giant slalom.

At the end of the race, Stenmark, who is 21 years old, said:

"I made a lot of mistakes in the first run," Wenzel said. "I knew I could go faster but didn't think I could win a medal after that first run." Sixth after the first run, he passed the second fastest time in the second.

American Downgrader

His victory was extremely popular with the tens of thousands of spectators, some of whom pressed so hard for a look at him that they collapsed a fence and 30 or 40 persons in the crowd were pitched onto the snow, almost at Stenmark's feet. As always, he regarded the homage with no more than a brief, shy smile.

He acknowledged his triumph later by telling the Swedish radio, according to monitors, that he considered his showing "fantastic, wonderful because it settled all doubts about my condition."

Wenzel, 19 years old, and Fromme, 20, represent 2 per cent of the skiers licensed for international Alpine skiing competition by Liechtenstein, which has but 24,000 citizens. The two medal-winnings were happy but reserved after the finish.

"I made a lot of mistakes in the first run," Wenzel said. "I knew I could go faster but didn't think I could win a medal after that first run." Sixth after the first run, he passed the second fastest time in the second.

All four U.S. skiers finished in the first 20, with Pete Patterson a surprising 8th, Gary Adgate 9th and Steve Mahre 15th.

Patterson, the 26th to start the first run, finished in 12th place and then improved his ranking in the second run. He and Phil Mahre are both well placed for the combined medals, depending, of course, on the slalom, which will close the World Championships.

Race Quits

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—Swiss ex-Olympic champion Bernhard Russ, 26, announced today that he was retiring from top-grade skiing.

Russ, men's world downhill champion in 1970 and 1972, gold medalist at Sapporo two years later, said at a press conference: "It's time for me to stop. Ski racing was a great part of my life but my life is not only skiing."

Russ finished a disappointing 14th in Sunday's men's downhill event at the World Alpine Championships here.

Men's Giant Slalom

1. Stenmark 222.42
2. Wenzel 224.27
3. Fromme 224.27
4. Russ 224.37
5. Phil Mahre 224.42
6. Bruno Niederle, Italy 226.13
7. Peter Lederer, Switzerland 226.13
8. Pete Patterson, U.S.A. 226.13
9. Gary Adgate, U.S.A. 227.13
10. Bruno Niederle, Italy 227.13

SOME THINGS—After dropping one ski pole, Hans Ebb is about to finish in fourth place slalom of the World Alpine Championships.

Italy Shaping Its World Cup Soccer Team

FEB. 2 (AP)—Italian Enzo Bearzot has selected the team for the World Cup in Argentina. Giacinto Facchetti and veterans, and he will play against France in an game next week, reported here today. His line-up was said to be: Bearzot, Gentile, Zaccagni, Scerri, Causio, Tarantini, Antonogiani, Bettarini, and the exception of Zoff, at team captain, replacing him, all the players are years of age. Bearzot to have very few doubts Argentina, barring in-

of 22 players was added with only one or two marks, despite the Italian's repeated stand that he is nothing four months the start of the cup.

obvious. I have my ideas, working for two years this stage of our prepa-

ration as this is the time to start putting together the pieces of the puzzle," he said.

He said he wanted to make at least three changes in the second half of next Wednesday's game against France in Naples.

The tests clearly will involve substituting back Aldo Mazzola for Antonello Cuccureddu, stopper Lioni Manfridonia for Massimo Belotti, and Paolo Rossi, the hot scoring center forward, in one of three possible positions.

Bearzot has tested the three teams in Italy's recent games, a 1-0 win over Belgium and a 2-1 defeat by Spain. He now reportedly wants to try them out together, with the rest of the basic lineup.

"If they do not play their best, it is too bad for them. This is just an exhibition game. We don't need to preface it," he said.

Bearzot was hopeful to have two or three more games, against leading European clubs if not against national teams, before the national team's departure for Argentina in August.

Another solution could be to play him at right wing as a left-sided man between midfield and forward, a role Rossi has had the chance to carry out, sportswriter agreed.

The main feature of the Italian team is the versatility of its players. Cuccureddu, Gentile and Scerri are former midfielders,

now, last season's Hovey, and last season's Hovey, will be retired and sent on a major Kentucky

middle of next Lexington, are believed Gainesway Farm and

no deal, the 4-year-old Gaiety, Mickey Taylor and Bill Hill will make their debut in a few days. The two have prospered since Seattle's big auction in the summer of

would like to cash in now. In a possible 36-share plan is expected to be more than \$300,000.

is running short for their breeding now at Hialeah, Florida, from a nearly business that knocked him training 18 days ago.

thoroughbred breeding

multimillion-dollar mating

involving 7,000 stallions, 60

coodates, and lifetimes of

breeding. The matings had been ar-

but October, however,

leading breeders are

to rearrange the date

Seattle's new becomes

million deal d for Putting Out to Stud

WILLIAMSON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—

Now, the dime-store year-

old, first undefeated Triple

St. Louis, Mo., is close to being

as a breeding stallion

and a gelding, he said.

pastorini's agent said the quar-

terback was close to signing with

the Oilers but would listen to

offers from other clubs. The Bal-

timore News American reported

that the Miami Dolphins might

be willing to pay as much as

\$200,000 to sign Dutton.

Ali Silent Again—About 'KO'

Of Superman, OK of Spinks

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT)—

What may be the best way to promote his heavyweight title defense against Leon Spinks in two weeks, Muhammad Ali kept his mouth shut again the other day.

Herbert Muhammad, Ali's manager, said the fighter was "not yet in shape and was 'keyed up' for his meeting with Spinks."

The pitch, apparently, is that Ali is so worried by Spinks that he has become speechless—a condition that has persisted for several weeks now, but which strangely did not occur before Ali fought Sonny Liston, Joe Frasier or George Foreman.

"Why did you bother coming here if you weren't going to talk?" someone asked him.

"To publicize the book."

But he would not answer whether the outcome of "Superman vs. Muhammad Ali" had been prearranged.

It was learned that Herbert Muhammad had been given "total approval" rights for the book, whose plot includes the two "superheroes" meeting on a planet with a red sun, which makes Superman's powers useless.

Superman knocked out in two rounds by a boxer who could not knock down Alfredo Evangelista last year? A red sun?

"Nah," said King, answering the obvious, "Superman wouldn't go into the tank."

Russian Horse Honored

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—

A statue of Abzinov, the horse

that won Russia's first Olympic

equestrian gold medal, has been

erected outside Lukyanov stud

farm, Tass said. Abzinov, bred

at Lukyanov, won the gold medal

at the 1964 Olympics.

126 NFL Players Are Free Agents

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP)—

Houston Oilers quarterback Dan

Pastorini and Baltimore Colts

defensive end John Dutton, he

came free agents yesterday as

the deadline passed for National

Football League clubs to decide

whether to keep players entering

their option year and to make

qualifying offers to those who

had played out their options.

Including Dutton and Pasto-

rini, 126 players became free

agents yesterday.

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the Oilers but would listen to

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obvious, "Superman wouldn't go

into the tank."

21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.

(An international call means business.)

Real Time

Total Woman Leads Followers In Another Kind of Movement

By Sally Quinn

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Marabel Morgan—author of "The Total Woman" and "Total Joy," pert, blond, syrupy-voiced, born-again Christian, pariah of the women's movement—may just be, without knowing it, one of the most avant-garde feminists in America today.

Because Marabel Morgan has left the women's movement behind.

There are more than 3 million people (not just women) who think she's got the answer.

Marabel Morgan has had a cover story in Time magazine, has sold 3 million copies of her book "The Total Woman," will probably sell the same number of "Total Joy," which is basically a rehash of the first. She is most widely known for her Total Woman seminars where thousands of women have been taught, through simple skits, how to please their husbands.

Mrs. Morgan says to have a happy marriage a woman should:

"Be nice to her husband, compliment him, tell him he's great."

B—Stop nagging at him and trying to change him.

C—Understand and try to fulfill his sexual needs.

At the National Religious Broadcasters Convention, between a press conference and a women's seminar, Mrs. Morgan, 40, and her husband Charlie, 38, were talking about her books, her philosophy and their marriage.

It was their 14th wedding anniversary.

She wrote "The Total Woman," she says, after six years of marriage when things were beginning to fall apart.

"Basically," she says, "I had

never seen a happy marriage. My mother was married three times while I was growing up. I didn't know how to make one work. I did everything wrong. I nagged Charlie, I complained and I looked like the end of the world at night when he came home."

"We were on the road to the end until I decided to change, to try to do things that Charlie wanted me to do. Little things that seem so simple, like making fried chicken for him."

"But the main thing was that he really appreciated my not nagging him anymore. And so he began to meet my needs. For six years I had been saying why don't you meet my needs?"

"And," she says, "he was talking to me again. I was so filled up with this experience that I had to write it down. You see, for nine years I had worked before I was married at 28. I had been a hairdresser. I was a strong, independent woman. And I was not about to have a marriage with a man telling me what to do. Instead, I was telling him what to do."

Mrs. Morgan says when she wrote the book she was "kneeling in diapers" and that all she wanted to do was to "raise kids, cook up a storm and have fun."

"But the basis of my philosophy is that I just think that thousands of people have proven that getting married and having children does not fulfill people totally."

And I know that a 9-to-5 job does not produce peace.

"Money doesn't make a happy atmosphere at breakfast, and education doesn't take away barriers of communication.

"A person is spinning her wheels until she is fulfilled by the Living Ultimate. He brings fulfillment."

During the interview, that is the only time that Mrs. Morgan brings up the subject of God. As she says later to a group of religious women at the conference, "There are more effective ways to get your message across than going in under the banner of Christ."

I tried Europe, traveling, college, a great fiancé," she will say. "And nothing worked. Then when I was 23 I tried God and he produced the goods."

Marriage Is Work

"When I got married I expected a Cinderella story. Now when young women ask me what marriage is like I tell them three little words—work, work, work!"

"I think," she says thoughtfully, "that men and women are equal in status. They're just different in function in a marriage relationship. I believe women have the edge on men with brains but they don't have the physical strength."

"I also believe that one of my functions is to create a happy atmosphere in the home. I believe that fails to the woman. I can't explain it. I just know that's the way it is."

Women trying to change their men, says Mrs. Morgan, is one of the prime reasons for unhappiness in relationships.

"A lot of articles have been written about me with a slant, with a sex angle," she says, with a laugh. "As you can see I'm not very sexy."

Sex Important

She is hardly a sex queen, but she is pretty and feminine and has a lot of energy and enthusiasm which could be considered sexy. She smiles a lot and some, though, might perceive her delivery a bit sac-



Marabel Morgan, author of "The Total Woman" and "Total Joy."

Harry Nalchayan/Washington Post.

charine. She can still laugh at herself when she goes off on her promotion tours or speeches.

And one thing she's learned for sure out of her born-again marriage is the importance of sex.

"In the first 6 1/2 years of my marriage I didn't realize how important sex was to a marriage," she says. "I didn't think sex had much to do with it. I had no idea men think about it almost all the time. A lot of women can take it or leave it. But with a man it's a driving force. In a normal marriage it's very important. It's like the oil that keeps it smooth and running."

Women's movements, she said, made many women believe that if only they could get out from behind those four walls and into the work force they would find salvation.

Mr. Morgan is a nice-looking man, friendly and easy-going. He is a tax lawyer in his own firm in Miami where the Morgans live with their two girls, and he often travels with his

wife when she goes off on her promotion tours or speeches.

He sees things pretty much the way his wife does. "We just had a stalemate in our marriage," he says. "We went from lack of communication to bitterness to a full blown war.

We both got locked into our situations. 'The Total Man'

could have been written.

A man could do all the things

Marabel's talking about. If our

temperaments had been dif-

ferent I might have been the

one to do it. I don't think it

was a sex thing that she wrote

about. I think it was a tempera-

ment thing."

The crunch came, he says,

when he came home one night

and she pushed him to the

wall and he told her to get off

his back. She cried all night,

then decided that she must

change.

"The main thing," he says,

was her attitude. She tried

some things—some I liked,

some I didn't." He didn't like

the international dinners with

the kids in native costume. He

did like the baby-doll pajamas

and boots. "That was fun," he

says. "The main thing about

that was the element of sur-

prise. But not every night, just

enough to keep you off bal-

ance, enough to bring you from

the office."

His reaction to her was

"instant," he says. "Once I

knew she was trying I knew

we were not in an adversary

position that we were on the

same team, then I wanted to

do the things she wanted me

to do like take out the garbage

or take her out to her favorite

Chinese restaurant."

"Many of the things she

wanted," says Mr. Morgan,

"came about, not because she

planned it that way but be-

cause I wanted to respond in

kind. Husband usually say to

me, 'Would you send your

wife's book to my wife?' And

I say to them, 'Don't worry

about your wife. Why don't

you start it? Then she'll notice

things in you.'

PEOPLE: It Was a Strange Way To Meet the Queen

When Steve Bond, 22, crashed his vegetable truck on an icy road in England's Norfolk County, the person who came galloping to his rescue was not the Lone Ranger but Queen Elizabeth. At first he didn't recognize the figure looking down from the back of a horse. "She wore a great big coat with a hood covering her head, but when I heard her voice I thought I was dreaming," the Queen said. "Are you all right? Do you need an ambulance?" Bond said. "At first I could not believe it. It's an odd way to meet the Queen, but it was great." Bond jumped from the three-ton truck as it skidded at a bend near the main gate of the Queen's Sandringham House. The truck was wrecked but Bond had only a bruised leg. Bond asked the Queen if there was a phone nearby and she said her two police bodyguards driving behind her would "sort it out" for him. Then the Queen rode off with a wave, and the policemen helped Bond to their car and drove him to the police lodge on the royal estate. Buckingham Palace confirmed the story.

give up trying to figure it? Charlotte has a law against sons of one sex massaging the opposite sex, but a sex-change operation escaped charges in recent weeks because officials couldn't decide if the defendant was a man woman and, therefore, whose sex would be. D Attorney Peter Githrich says the problem will be, without the courts. "I think the word gets out that if giving massages have become change operations, the male won't show up."

In Miami, Henry Sims, 72, dreaming about a fire that two of his nephews started, woke up snoring. He jumped out of bed and put his hand over his nose and went to a bar to lead his handicapped daughter, Marie, 48, and granddaughters, Sheila, 13, Kline, 12, and J 16, to safety. His wife was never before dreamed of family tragedy 25 years ago; our clothes got burned up, we ain't got nowhere to stay if my grandchildren got us up. I could have been dead. The Lord saw to it I was."

Which is the opposite sex?

SAMUEL JUSTIN

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